

Table 1 – Listed and Endangered and Threatened Species

AMPHIBIANS		Federal	Texas
Black Spotted Newt (<i>Notophthalmus meridionalis</i>) - can be found in wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods; Gulf Coastal Plain south of the San Antonio River			T
Sheep Frog (<i>Hypopachus variolosus</i>) - predominantly grassland and savanna; moist sites in arid areas			T
South Texas Siren - large form (<i>Siren</i> sp. 1) - wet or sometimes wet areas, such as arroyos, canals, ditches, or even shallow depressions; aestivates in the ground during dry periods, but does require some moisture to remain; southern Texas south of Balcones Escarpment; breeds February-June			T
BIRDS		Federal	Texas
American Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>) - potential migrant; nests in west Texas		DL	E
Arctic Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>) - potential migrant		DL	T
Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>) - largely coastal and near shore areas, where it roosts on islands and spoil banks		LE	E
Eskimo Curlew (<i>Numenius borealis</i>) – nonbreeding: grasslands, pastures, plowed fields, and less frequently, marshes and mudflats		LE	E
Interior Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>) – this subspecies is listed only when inland (more than 50 miles from a coastline); nests along sand and gravel bars within braided streams, rivers; also know to nest on man-made structures (inland beaches, wastewater treatment plants, gravel mines, etc); eats small fish & crustaceans, when breeding forages within a few hundred feet of colony		LE	E
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) – wintering migrant along the Texas Gulf Coast; beaches and bayside mud or salt flats		LT	T
Reddish Egret (<i>Egretta rufescens</i>) – resident of the Texas Gulf Coast; brackish marshes and shallow salt ponds and tidal flats; nests on ground or in trees or bushes, on dry coastal islands in brushy thickets of yucca and prickly pear			T
Sooty Tern (<i>Sterna fuscata</i>) – predominately “on the wing”; does not dive, but snatches small fish and squid with bill as it flies or hovers over water; breeding April-July			T
White-faced Ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>) – prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats			T
White-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>) - near coast it is found on prairies, cordgrass flats, and scrub-live oak; further inland on prairies, mesquite and oak savannas, and mixed savanna-chaparral; breeding March to May			T
Whooping Crane (<i>Grus americana</i>) - potential migrant; winters in and around Aransas National Wildlife Refuge and migrates to Canada for breeding; only remaining natural breeding population of this species		LE	E
Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>) - forages in prairie ponds, flooded pastures or fields, ditches, and other shallow standing water, including salt-water; usually roosts communally in tall snags, sometimes in association with other wading birds (i.e. active heronries); breeds in Mexico and birds move into Gulf States in search of mud flats and other wetlands, even those associated with forested areas; formerly nested in Texas, but no breeding records since 1960			T

FISHES	Federal	Texas
Opossum Pipefish (<i>Microphis brachyurus</i>) – brooding adults found in fresh or low salinity waters and young move or are carried into more saline waters after birth		T
MAMMALS	Federal	Texas
Jaguarundi (<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>) – thick brushlands, near water favored; six month gestation, young born twice per year in March and August	LE	E
Ocelot (<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>) - dense chaparral thickets; mesquite-thorn scrub and live oak mottes; avoids open areas; breeds and raises young June-November	LE	E
Red Wolf (<i>Canis rufus</i>) (extirpated) – formerly known throughout eastern half of Texas in brushy and forested areas, as well as coastal prairies	LE	E
Southern Yellow Bat (<i>Lasiurus ega</i>) - associated with trees, such as palm trees (<i>Sabal mexicana</i>) in Brownsville, which provide them with daytime roosts; insectivorous; breeding in late winter		T
West Indian Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>) – summer irregular transient from Mexican or Florida populations; shallow coastal waters, estuaries, bays, rivers, and lakes; prefers rivers and estuaries to marine habitats; not averse to dredged canals or using quiet marinas; usually avoids areas with strong current.	LE	E
REPTILES	Federal	Texas
Indigo Snake (<i>Drymarchon corais</i>) - thornbrush-chaparral woodlands of south Texas, in particular dense riparian corridors; can do well in suburban and irrigated croplands if not molested or indirectly poisoned; requires moist microhabitats, such as rodent burrows, for shelter		T
Texas Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>) - open, arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation, which could include grass, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive; breeds March-September		T
Texas Scarlet Snake (<i>Cemophora coccinea lineri</i>) - mixed hardwood scrub on sandy soils; feeds on reptile eggs; semi-fossorial; active April-September		T
Texas Tortoise (<i>Gopherus berlandieri</i>) - open scrub woods, arid brush, lomas, grass-cactus association; open brush with grass understory preferred; uses shallow depressions at base of bush or cactus or underground burrow or hides under surface cover		T
Green Sea Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)*	T	T
Hawksbill Sea Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)*	E	E
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)*	E	E
Leatherback Sea Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)*	E	E
Loggerhead Sea Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)*	T	T

Status Key:

LE, LT	- Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened
PE, PT	- Federally Proposed Endangered/Threatened
E/SA, T/SA	- Federally Listed Endangered/Threatened by Similarity of Appearance
C1	- Federal Candidate for Listing, Category 1; information supports proposing to list as endangered/threatened
DL, PDL	- Federally Delisted/Proposed for Delisting
NL	- Not Federally Listed
E, T	- State Listed Endangered/Threatened
“blank”	- Rare, but with no regulatory listing status

•Reference: *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department except where noted with * (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service).*

•Species appearing on these lists do not all share the same probability of occurrence. Some species are migrants or wintering residents only, or may be historic or considered extirpated.

•This list is under construction. Species might be added/deleted during quality control.